I may call it such, which I made a few days the Senate and the country to the exact situa-

tion of affa rs.

It has been held by the highest court of the lane, to whose decision we must bow with respect, that Congre-s cannot tax the salaries of Etate officials and, in accordance with that decision, there is included a provision herein, namely, that salaries due to State, county, or municipal officers shall be exempt from the theorem tax berain layled. Of course if the suggestion of the Senator from Kentucky isfr. Lindsay) had been carried out, that there is no necessity for putting in any amendments to the bill where the Constitution exempts officials, then, of course, this provision w ich I have just quoted would not have been inserted, But the committee has proceeded upon a different basis. The committee, and very properly. I think, has proceeded upon the theory that it is proper to put in the till every conattitutional exemption; that is, every exemption required by the Constitution of the United States, it has not included them all, in my judgment, but I mean those exemptions which are conceded properly to be protected by the

Mr. President, there is no dispute about the general proposition that Congress cannot tax the means or instrumentalities of a State Government. The decision is a broad one. It include. everything that can be called the means or the instrumentalities of the State Government. The authors of the pending bill go further than that. They take the broad position that a State Government includes county government; that it includes municipal gove erament; that all the subdivisions of the State are included in the definition of a State; and they have provided by the terms of the bill that the salaries of those officials shell be exempt.

The point which I present here is that whatever can be justly regarded as the means or instrumentalities of a State Government created, organized, or used even, for the purpose of a State Government are exempted. We had a debate yesterday upon the general proposiion that Congress cannot tax State bonds. Many Senators who disagree with me on other proposition, and it lacked, I think, but three light vote in the Senate. All the arguments well taken. I lavoke them in support of this they very well argue, and it is the truth. melther can you tax the salaries of the State officials because it is an interference with the means or instrumentalities for carrying on he State Government. Se you cannot tax these corporations to which I refer.

What does the amendment provide? Before speaking of that allow me to say that I have endeavored to present this ques ion fairly to the good sense of the Sena's, and I have ex-

THE RIGHT OF THE STATE.

SPECIALLY OF THE UNITED STATE.

SPECIALLY EXPOUNDED.

SENATES ABLY EXPOUNDED.

Senator Mill's Arrefutable Speech on the Ciname in the Income Tax Section of the Taxin Bill in Metereme to State Corperation.—The Rights of the States and the Fundamental Spirst of American Government Dimeground's Involved—A Theme for the Sober Counteration of All.

From the Consideration of the State Convernment would be origined. In the state of the third sport that the end of section 50:

Corporations created by any State, and which by the state of the third sport that the serving should all the All the State Convernment would be origined. In the State Convernment would be origined, in the State Convernment would be origined. In the State Convernment would be origined, in the State Convernment would be origined. In the State Convernment would be origined, in the State Convernment would be origined. In the State Convernment would be origined, in the State Convernment would be origined. In the State Convernment would be origined, in the State Convernment would be origined. In the State Convernment would be origined, in the State Convernment would be origined. I

He saw the effect of that decision, but that is
the law to-day. It has been adhered to as the
law from the time it was announced until this
very hour. In my judgment that decision was
a correct one. I care nothing about the
criticism which Justice Bradley made of its
consequences. It was a decision made by
a le Judges, and lays down the broad decrine
essential in my judgment to the preservation
of the rights, the liberties, and the revenues of
State Governments as well as the national
Government.

of the rights, the liveries, and the revenues of State Governments as well as the national Government.

It declares, first, that the State cannot tax the Federal functions; it cannot tax patent rights; it cannot tax addeds process; it cannot tax the mails; it cannot tax Federal property; it cannot tax national banks. It cannot tax the mails; it cannot tax Federal property; it cannot tax national banks. It cannot tax them shifts it cannot tax them shifts it cannot tax them shifts in a population of the shifts in the

earnings.
In the case that I illustrated which jurisdiction is to have precedence? Who can be permitted to usure these functions, taxes, funds, revenues, created by the very law of the State under which these corporations have their existence and live and move and have their existence.

their being?

Mr. President, there is no answer to this

Mr. President, there is no answer to this Mr. President, there is no answer to this proposition. is, my judgment. I contended vestering unsuccessfully, but I think rightfully, after all, with all due respect to the majority of the Senate, which outvoted me, that Congress could not far the State bonds. If that he so, and I think it is clearly so, tecause the State bonds are the methods of floating your State debt, are the very means of supplying your Treasury with its money, I ask is not this simply another scheme of State Government?

plying your Treasury with its money, last in not this simply another scheme of State Government?

The State Government creates a corporation. By the very terms of the enactments it provides that the corporation shell pay into the State Treasury a certain portion of its funds; and why is not that scheme a part and parcel of the Nate administration and of its Government, the same as the municipality?

Mr. Cullom—As the Senator is discussing that subject, I should like to refer to the case of the limois Central Railroad.

Mr. Hill—I will yield to an interrention.

Mr. Cullom—By the Senator's consent I will read to him the provision of the Cons liution of our B ate with reference to the land grant and the return for it to the State that was agreed to by the Illinois Central. The provision is as follows:

No contract obligation, or liability whalever of the limins. Central Railroad Company to pay any money with the Siete treasure, nor any lien of the Nate upon, or tight to tax property of said company in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company. Approved Feb 10, he the year of our Lord 180, analtever he released, suspended, moithed, allered remitted or in any manner diminished or impaired by legic alive or other authority, and all the moneys derived trom said company after the payment of the sparment of the state dobt shall be supropriated and set a part for the payment of the contract was that the Illinois Central

searching of the allow me to say that I have endoacroed to present this queek ion fairty the good sease of the Stane, and I have excituded all those corporations which pay simply the same shared case of the stane and particularly the same shared case can be a sease of the stane and particularly the same shared case and the same shared case and

of revenue are subject to the captice of Con-gress—that when we can create a bank in a State, when we can provide that a portion of these profits shall go to the State Government as a means or as a part of the canduct of its floral husiness, the General Government can annihilate that bank? Can the general Gov-ernment put such a tax upon it? I am not now speaking of the question of taxing its sircula-tion; that involves another and distinct ques-tion; but can it by virtue of an income tax take away from a State the very funds which they have provided shall be real zed from that bank? Mr. President this attack upon the essential

the away from a State the very funds which they have provided shall be real zed from that bank?

Mr. President, this attack upon the essential principles upon which our Government is counsed. The theory of our Government is the two states are independent of the general Government is a large extent. They are independent as far as their sovereignty extends. It is one Union, but composed of forty-four States. The States cannot touch the Federal Government in its scheme of taxation within the jurisdiction which it has, but certain things are left to the States, and these are the matters left to the States, and these are the matters left to the States, namely, everything that can be said to be essential, the means, the instrumentalities, the corporations, the banks, the railroads, whatever the State has seen lit to provide revenue from.

Mr. Fresident, this wan important question to my State. One fifth of the railroad mileage of the country is now in the hands of receivers. If you at ack them by this sort of axation, more of the railroad must be piaced in the hands of receivers. This legislation is not necessary for the needs of the Government. It is not necessary to trample down the hands of receivers which the Constitution has erected for the preservation of the State Governments. Mr. President, I fall to see the answer, and I will pause to allow the gen lemen who are expected to defend the provision to do so, that we may see what they have to say.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Koach in the chair)—The question is on agreement to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York.

Mr. Peffer—Let the amendment be read

York.

Nr. Peffer-Let the amendment be read Mr. Peffer-Let the amendment be read again.

T. Hill—Is it possible that the proposition of the bill is so clearly wrong that nothing is to be said against it? I do not care about religiously the said size that the said it is not the said if anything can be said, in defense of this tax. If not, I will call for the yeas and nave on my amendment.

The Presiding Officer—The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the benator from New York.

Mr. Hill—On that I ask for the yeas and nays.
The reas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.
The result was announced—reas 10, nays 29, as follows:

29, as follows: Yess 12-Messes Aldrich, Allison, Chandler, Davis, Dison, Hain, Higeline, Hill, Hear, McMillan, Manderson, Mildoll (Gracon), Pation, Perkins, Flatt, Sherman, Broop, Feller, and Washburn.

OUR TRADE IN LUMBER.

Consular Reports Show that It Is Only in

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- One of the most valuable publications ever issued from the State Department consists of reports from American Consuls throughout the world regarding United States lumber in fereign markets, which appeared to-day. It was intended pri-marily to be used for the advantage of American lumber producers and shippers, but the information is of unusual general interest. The remarkable fact is shown that the United States send lumber to every country on the globe. In many lands the market is virtually controlled by the shippers of this country, but there are still numerous possibilities of in-creased sales. It is astonishing to learn that nearly all the building lumber imported by Africa comes from the United States, that Japan burs it, and that no umber enters South American ports. In Samon they pay four cents a foot for rough Orecon pine and California redwood and Hawail. by letting American lumber in free of duty and charging the Canadians ten per cent. ad valorem, virtua ly prohibits the importation of the latter. Consul Mills at Honolulu reports that all the timber used there comes from the United States, and that it amounts to 15,000 .-000 feet annually. Even the island of New Caledonia prefers pine from Washington State,

Caledonia prefers pine from Washington State, and pays \$20 for fifty-three cubic feet. All the lumber used in Made ra comes from Maine. North Carolina, and Nova Scotia, and Marico and the West Indies rely wholly upon the U-lited States. Australia hurs a million dollars worth every year, and would take as much more if it could be bought readily.

The great difficulty appears to be in procuring the transport of the American wood. As it is, very little is carried by American ships. The principal rivals of this country in the world's lumber trade are Canada and Norway, except in England, where Russia and Germany are competitors, and Austria, which is added in the Mediterranean. Austria, however, gets her staves from the United States, as, in fact, do most of the other nations of Europe. More lumber from the United States, as, in fact, do most of the other nations of Europe. More lumber from the United States than from Canada is used in Great Britain. Nearly all the spools are indee of white birch from Maine. Even Oregon timber reaches England.

One patriotic Consul protests against selling American lumber in foreign countries, because it may ruin United States forests. It appears from most of the consular reports that comparatively few countries have wooden houses on account of the great expense of lumber, and that transportation facilities alone prevent the substitution of wood for stone and aimilar materials. This is generally the case in tropical countries, where the woods are too hard to be preditably used for ordinary construction. From a business point of view it is shown that the American expert lumber in the substitution of stone for dimary construction.

struction. From a husiness point of view it is shown that the American export lumber trade is still in its infance, though American timber is probably more widely known than any other product of this country.

A STATUE TO A MEGRO.

The Louisiana Legislature Votes an Appropriation for Its Ercetton.

New Onleans, June 30.-The Louisiana Legislature has without opposition voted an appropriation for the construction of a bust or statue of Thomy Lafon, the negro philanthropist, who died here a few months ago. The Governor will have the selection of the statue, and will decide upon its location. will probably be placed in the State House. It is asserted that this is the first statue ever

is asserted that this is the first statue ever erected to a negro in the South, and one of the first in the country.

Laion, who was 50 years old when he died, left a fortune of \$600,0000, nearly all of it to charit. He founded an asylum for old people and one for girls and gave the rest to other believolent in-titutions. His original intention was to make these institutions open to both whites and black; but he was persuaded to abandon that idea because the whites are aiready well provided with eleemosynary institutions.

stitutions.

The Legislature, which decided to erect this statue to Lafon, has created some feeling among the negroes by the passage of a law prohibiting marriage between whites and property of the negroes to occupy separate cars from the whites.

LILLIE CLAYTON'S DEATH.

Her Sweetheart Sent to Jall, Charged with the Crime of High Misdemeanor. Word was sent to Police Headquarters in Newark a 10 o'clock yesterday morning that a young women had taken polson and was dring in convolutions at 184 Mulberry street. l'olicemen who went to the house found that Lillie Clayton, aged 10, had just died.

The place is a boarding house kept by the girl's parents. Some of the boarders were sitting on the front steep as if afraid to go back into the house. In the parior the police men found the dead girl. Standing near the

men found the dead girl. Standing near the body were her father and mother and her sweetheart, Aifred Turpin. The policeman heard the mother say to Turpin.

If she dies you'll hang for it.

The girl was then dead. As soon as her father realized it he sprang at Turpin, but was selved by letective to grove. Turpin was arrested and taken to l'olice Headquarters.

An automy by live histoit and Harrison showed that death was due to parnlysis of the heart and inngs produced be an everdue of oil of tansy. Turpin admitted that he bought the drug in this city. He was to have married the girl shortly, lie was remanded to the Grand Jury, charred with the crime of high misdimentor, which is the name given in the New Jersey statutes to such an offence.

THERE DUCIONS DINAUREED,

And Justice Bartiett Besided the Issue Between Them.

The divorce suit of Dr. Reile J. McDonald against Dr. John J. McDonald was before Justice Bartlett yesterlay in the Supreme Court, in Brookiyn. The couple have practised medicine for five or all rears. The plaintiff testified that her husband had aband sad her in
October last, after lib-treating her for a long
time. The said we pulled her hair, knocked
har down and threatened her with a nisted. A
son and saurates of the plaintiff by a previous
husband gave corroborating testimory.

Dr. Holbonaid said that although he had
served an answer, he did not intend to defend
the action any further. He dealed that he had
ever struck or assaulted his wife many way.
He had called her improbes names, but
thought that the circumstances, which he declined to name, justified him in doing so, furtice Earliett announced that he would grant
the distance, and reserved his decision on the
question of allmosts. in Brookiyn. The couple have practised medi-

OPENING THE NEW BRIDGE.

LONDON CELEBRATES THE GREAT SIRUCTURE OFER THE THAMES.

The Prince of Water and Many Notables Assist on the Gats Occasion-It Was a Sweltering Day, but the Crowd Was Enormous-The Tower Bridge Is a Little Below the Tower, and Is Meant to Take Part of the Traffic of London Bridge,

LORDON, June 30.-To-day the Prince of Wales, in semi-state, opened the great bridge across the river Thames which has been built by the Corporation of London at a cost of nearly £1,000,000. The day was stiffingly hot, but the people of this metropolis do not often get a good excuse for a holiday, and ther made the most of this one. It is difficult to understand why the Prince selected noon for the ceremony, when even his own personal comfort should have suggested the cool of the early evening. Though stout, he keeps himself in wonderfully good condition, but for all that he suffered to-day from heat and must have lost a pound or two of his royal person; and even the lean ones among the Princes and Princesses, Dukes and Duchesses, and other exalted personages who accompanied him were sorely distressed. As to the policemen and coldiers and callors forming the guards of honor or keeping the long route clear, they must have endured frightful discomfort and much physical pain as the flerce rays of the to understand why the Prince selected noon

scribes the new bridge as "a menstrous and preponterous architectural sham," while another denounces it as "a costly and gigantic obstruction to the port of London."

Capt. Juck Phelps of Red Towers Shemeld and Francou Rettenburg.

By the United Press

The formal opening of the Tower bridge, London's latest addition to her bridges across the Thames, has been leoked ferward to for months past as an event of exceptional importance, not only as the culminating point of a wonderful engineering feat, but as opening up new facilities of traffic in the burst fast had of the metropolis. To day's exement was worthy of the openion. The Frince and Iriness of Wales came in state to the city and performed the ceremony of inauguration amid the accimantions and resolctings of a brilliant and distinguished com; any. Throughout the vasify populated East End a boliday spirit was the order of the day. The streets were packed with enthusiantle citizens and strangers from far and near. The military were in string force guarding the route of the the royal procession, and the whole of the city, and the part expand its citr boundary immediately approaching the new bridge, were embeddished with flags and bunting. Their royal illudinesses were delighted with what they naw and with their rocepilon, which was one of unbounded enthusiasm along the whole of the route.

At the porthern approach to the gigan in



sun beat down upon them all helmeted and tightly clothed as was required by the regula-

tions and etiquette.

But the most woful spectacle witnessed upon this tropical day was that afforded by the Aldermen and Common Councillors of the Corporation of the City of London. The former were gorgoously bedecked in their cooked hats and heavy scarlet robes of office. and the latter were their mazarin gowns. in which they looked for all the world like a lot of glorified butchers. The majority of these City Fathers are stout, elderly men, and, as they sweltered in the sun or simmered in the shade, the cruelty involved in the pooudar fixture was painfully apparent to the meanest

and for which the average Englishman would dare much and suffer much; for loyal eyes were feasted with the sight of one reigning sovereign, he of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, two crown princes in addition to the Prince of Wales, numerous princesses, a fair show of second and third rate male royalties, and an almost unrivalled collection of the aristocracy of this little island.

Royalty has set the seal of its approval upon this gigantic public work, but the opinions of this gigantic public work, but the opinions of experts and business men vary as to its merits and utility. The primary consideration which led to its construction was the urgent neessity for relieving the stupendous and ever-interesting traffic across London Bridge. But the new structure is thought to be too weak to the new structure is thought to be too weak to do much in this direction, and the money might have been more profitably spent in establishing a dozen seam ferries along the river. For the rest, one technical paper de-

NAVY YARD NEWS.

The Old Frigate Laneaster. The gunboats Machias and Castine were f ated out of the dry dock at the Navy Yard yesterday, and a close observer might see that they had grown fourteen feet longer than they were when ther were taken out of the water several weeks ago. They are now supposed to have not only greater stability but also greate: displacement. But they are by no means ready to be put into commission again. There is still work to be done in connection with the lengthening and also some other work, so that it will be about two months, according to the Naval Constructor's estimate, before they are ready for active service. It is considered

the Naval Constructor's estimate, before they are ready for active service. It is considered that quick work has been edone with them thus far, for they have been in dock only thirty-five working days.

The flag was hauled down from the mast of the old wooden steam frigate Lancaster yesterday morning, and the ship was turned over to the Captain of the yard. Instead of being the holes are of a watchman. All of the stores, provisions, furniture, coal, &c., were removed before the Lancaster was put out of commission inthough the guns were left in), and now she is to be theroughly surveyed. Sho is said to be in excellent condition.

The new armored cruiser Maine will be ready, possibly in a month, for her trial trie. The remaining plate of the side armor is still to come, and this must be put in place, and all of the nistes must be completely secured by the bolts which are yet to arrive. When these things have been done the trial trie can be held without waiting for the completion of the ship in other ways. The trial, as it is now talked of, is to take place in the sound.

It is understood that the cruiser New York is to go to Hoston to help at the trial trie of the Minneapolis. She is to so on Friday of this week, and the trial will take pince on Monday or Tuesday of next week. After the trial it is reparted that she is to take the Massachusetts Naval licearry out for the annual automer fruise. After this she is to come to the Navy Yard for what will probably need to be only a short-tay to get repairs. The copper piping is anid to have given out in places, and the Experimental Board at the Navy Yard is to look into this.

THE SHOPLIFTER A SICK WOMAN, Mrs. Bengier Tells the Story of Her Bangh-

ter Who Was Arrested in Eitleys'. The young woman who was arrested in Ridlers' store on Friday charged with shoplifting, was arraigned in the Fasez Market Police Court restorday and held in \$500 ball for trial, The prisoner stole \$6 worth of odds and ends. She had diamonds in her ears and on her she had diamonds in arches to the voting women delectives at hiders, and to the matron at the idridge street police station. It was said that she had told them about a breach of promise and resulting in a verdict of shidou for the plaintiff, who was herself about a degree, and an uncontrollable desire to steal everything she saw. This refsoure, however, who remised to be a revelution of the much that was interesting proved to be only a pale-faced, light-haired woman, who kept her eyes on the ground and started with fright at every question but to been. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Dengier, who lives at its mother, and took her daughter back with her after hall was fixed. Mrs. Pengier said that her daughter had been ill for some time. It was no ired a week ago that she was irrational at times in her behalving. She will be sent to day ton sanitarium, bhe lives in a town near New Yerk, and has been on a visit of four weeks to her mother. finzers, and told startifug stories to the young

To Colchrate the Fourth at Kingsbridge, Residents of Kings) ridge are busy preparing for their celebration of Independence Day. which will take place on the site of Fort Prince Charles. The Stars and Stripes will be holsted at 10 A. M., and short addresses will be dellyered by Dr. William A. Varian. Hosea h. Perared by Dr. William A. Varian. Hosea R. Perkins. B. C. Overlaugh, the Rev. Andrew Shriver, Fether UGoi man, and others. Hugh N. Camp will read the Declaration of Independence. The flag will be raised by Missofrace fetcham, representing Columbia, and che will be aurounded by thirness little girls dessed in red. white, and blue. The Old Guard band and the drum cores of Grammar School Cit will furnish made. There will be solo and choral singing, recitations and Braworks.

the bridge were provided with seats to witness the royal procession. At various points along the route were triumphal arches bearing mottoes appropriate to the eccasion.

On reaching the pavilion the Prince and Princess of Wales met with a remarkable reception, the whole company rising and singing the pational anthem. An address of well-seat they had taken in the progress for the interest they had taken in the progress and completion of London's latest great public enterprise was then read, and in reply the Prince expressed the delight which both the Prince expressed the delight which both the Prince approach the delight which both the Prince approach the delight which both the Prince approach the proposition.

The formal proceedings of inspecting and opening the signattic bridge having been gone through with with appropriate ceremony, the Prince and Princes, embarked on he rd the steamer Palm, which had been specially chartered and decorated for the occasion, and returned to Westminster by water, receiving on the way another demonstration of lorsity.

This evening numerous receptions and banquets will be given in celebration of the important occasion, and in accession and the brilliant illuminations.

The Prince of Wales were the uniform of a Field Marshal. The Princess of Wales were a violet dress and a bennet of mauve, with a cleak of the same color. Their loyal lighnesses left Mariborough House at 11 oclock and arrived at the bridge at moon. Among the greats who were already assembled were the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg the Duke and Luchess of Teck, the Duchess of Albany, the Care with of Russia, Archicuke Frang Fersiinand of Austria, the Lord Mayor of London, and Home veerstary Asquith.

The weather was very sultry and several persons were processed to the corporation this variety to the persons employed in construct. persons were processed by sunstroke; otherwise there were no mishapa.

A dinner was given by the corporation this evaning to the persons employed in constructing the bridge.

The Lord Mayor has been made a baronet in honor of the opening of the bridge and all of the Sheriffs have been knighted.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART. The Rev. Dr. John W. Tenl Expires Two Hours After His Pavorite Child,

FLIZABETH, N. J., June 30.-The Rev. Dr. John W. Teal, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, died suddenly this morning at his home on North Broad street. just after he had sat down at the breakfast table. Two hours before he breathed his last his favorite child, Mabol, and died. He had returned on Thursday from Rhinebeck, where another daughter. Florence, was buried on Wednesday. It is believed that Dr. Teal's death was

caused literally by a broken heart. He was deeply attached to his family and was in constant attendance on his daughter Mabel who was a helpiess orippie. Since the death officence, kinkel and her father had been in contrable Forence, Makel and her father had been in separable. It drank a cup of hot water at the breakfast table, and had just set the cup down when he fell forward unconscieus. His sons lifted him up and found that he was dead.

Dr. Teat had never been sick. He was a man of the phraique being over six feet tall and well proportioned. In his younger days he was an athlete, bince the death of his father, six menths ago, six members of the family have died.

Dr. Teat was born in Rhinebeck. N. Y. fifty-six years ago. He was graduated from Yale College and the Union Theological Seminary. After entering the ministry he was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Cornwall, on the Hudson. He went from there to Germantown, where he was the pastor of the Second Freebyterian thurch for nine years. He came to Elizabeth in 1981.

The funeral of father and daughter will take place from Westminister i hurch on Monday evening, and the burial will be in the family plot at Rhinebeck.

MRS. WEIDNER'S DIFORCE;

One of Her Witnesses Alleged to Have Committed Suicide from Remorse. Ex-Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks of Brooklyn, yesterday moved tefore Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, to annul the absolute divorce granted to Katherine Weisl-

ner against George Weldner. Mr. Jenks said that several of the witnesses against Weldner had made affidavits that they swore faisely. and that one of them. Adolph Berger, had committed suicide through remores.

Berger's wife said in an affidavit that he was a lively, joily man before he testified against

a lively, jolly man before he testified against Weidner. On the day of the tria he returned home in a very allowing frame of mind and began to ery. He took her that he had done something that would put a nuil in his codin and he the cause of his death. Mrs. Herger further deposed:

— My husband grew morose and silent, and so werried about what he had done that he committed suicide. the 'ar he wanted that he assist him in paying for his leense. He said to met 'ist us not offer. Weilner, the promised to help me if I swore falsely, and maybe she will give me the box:

It was alleged in opposition to the notion that deger was driven to suicide by drink, and that Weilner instituted the present reoccedings to avoid pay he alimony. Decision was reserved.

Bepartures for Europe, On the Lucania, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, were Collector James T. Kilbreth and Mrs. Kilbroth, James A. Burden and Mrs. Burden, Justice Gray of the United States Su

Burden Justice Gray of the United States Su-preme Court and Mrs. Gray, Frank E. Hyde, United States Consul at Lyons: James R. Roosevel, Secretary of the American Embassy at London, Charles Scrinner and family, and Sir William Jardine. On La Bourgogne, for Havre, were Viadimir de Pachman, Dupuy of Have, and C. L. Lerkes. On the 1ty of finne, for Glasgow, were Lisut, H. D. Wise, U. S. N., J. A. Kasson, and Clinton Scollard. Capt. Baker Held for the Grand Jury. United States Commissioner Shields de eided resterday to hold Capt, J. G. Baker of the steamer Kenliworth for the Grand Jury, upon the charge of having deserted the schooner Plans Sawyer in a disabled condition at sea. Ball in the sum of \$1,000 was furnished. The schooner was in a fine the Flora Rawyer on May 15 off Cape Henlopen. The schooner was so disabled that her draw had to take to the boats. Civil suits are also pending against Capt Baker.

s-veral years ago.

The real value of Mr. Phelps's estate will protailly never be known, but it is believed to be greatly in excess of the highest estimate. (\$7,000,000) yet published. He owned large landed interests in Texas, which have annually increased in value at a rapid rate, cousid-

but a faint idea of the value of his . state, and

In its meagre detail of bequests was a sur-

prise not alone to some of his friends, but the

community generally in and around Engle-

wood. This town always claimed hir. Phelos

as a citizen, a claim based more upon social affiliation than geographical conti-

guity or political fel owship, for Englewood is

While the town was never known to avoid

the owner of seamenk Grange when the aub-

scription paper was passed for an armory, a elub house, or other semi-public enterprise. Its enthusiasm t ward him during the exigenclearf some political contests was not char-

acte inel by a warmth inspired through bene-

fits received. A few citizens of the town were

bered by Mr. Pheips.
It is believed that Mr. Pheips intended to have

made a later will, somewhat different from that executed in 1:85, and it is understood that he

really planne! such an instrument, but de-ferred carring out the idea until it was too

edge of friends, and the fact that one of the

beneficiaries under the will, Mr. Linely, died

f opinion that Mr. Pheirs would do something liberal for the library, or the hospital at east, and great surprise was expressed when it appeared that none of the public or private interests of the town benefited by his death. Yale University is the only institution remem-

the Mugwump's most impenetrable inin

ering the original outlay, amounting at the

landed interests in Texas, which have annually increased in value at a rapid rate, considering the original outlay, amounting at the present time to figures that are surposed to reach into the millions. Statthe exact sum invested and he income from this isnd, as well as the large quantity of gilt-edged interest, paying securities held by Mr. Pholips, will remain a secret with the rustees of the estate. These three grantements of the estate in the give bonds; it is not thought that they will file an inventory, and when it thatily comes to a settlement, it can be accomplished without a publicaccounting, by the trust letter, four in number giving the trustees releases.

Mesers load and White have for a number of years managed all the interests of Mr. Phelips estate, the confidence recosed in them during he life being ample warrant for its continuance now.

While there is some comment upon the difference between the sum becowed upon Shelleld Phelips, the income of 2500,000, and that set apart for his siste, Frau not liaroness as she is sometimes erroneously called von Rottenburg. 5300,000, at is unders coult that Mr. Phelips acted very liberally toward his only daugh et and favorite called, known and loved by all her friends as Mariva, when she married her distinguished German busbind about a year ago. Thus the daugh er is ambly provided for. And unlike many of her American sisters, Miss Phelip was n twon by an empty trile. Her hugsland has a large fortune of his own.

John J. Phelips, eldest son of the deceased, receives only the old homestead at Simstury, Conn., and an equal chare with his brother and sister of the lesiduary estate at the death of his mother. But he is not in danger of couling to want because of being apparently overloaded as many of her American and cares of like. Be ides be ng a thorough yacitama and competent sating master, her his present. He is not a present, he present houses

in fact, has so identified himself with the town that he is almost looked upon by former Englewood associates as an apostate.

"Capt." Thelpa is not of harred with eccentricity, but he indulged one whim that caused those of his more recent acquaintanees to comment, and they have yet to learn the impulse that led to it. Red Towers stands near a high embankment at a broad bend in the river, affording a very ricturesque outlook. Here the future master of Toaneck Grange, perhaps dreaming of a period when a liberal liver and Harbor Committee would make the serpentine and shallow Hackensack navigable to craft other than bries and manure barges, built him a dock. Not a little landing for rowbeats, or a platform from which urchins might take headers into the turpid stream, but a real dock, made of massive timbers.

It is 200 feet long by about 30 feet broad, and is a substantial structure, but up to date it has never had so much as an angler's batten and moorest to it. The Captain declares that it is a fine riese of workmanship, and his friends agree with him.

Shelleid Thelps, the younger brother, lives in a fine cottage on Teaneck road, near the run of his fa her's first Jersey home. His tastes, probably inherited from his grand ather, who was at one time an ewastape; publisher, run to the pen. He was for some time connected with a newspape; publisher, run to the pen. He was for some time connected with a newspape; and the Road and Express.

It is known that the great Teaneck estate will be maintained under the trust created by Mr. Phelre's will practically as it was under his own direction. The large nome park, with its hirty miles of fine drives, will continue open to the public. Improvements under way and planned by the large owners are to be carried out, and others made as the trust marked out, and others made a

No Arbitration for the Tailors' Strike. An attempt made by State Arbitration Commissioner Feeney to settle the atrike of the custon railors has proved a failure. The members of the Mercuant Tailors Association who proposed to cut the wage. In per cent, say that the cut is necessary on account of bad trade, and that, therefore, there can be no artification.

"Not Seasick A Minute."

Mayor Crooks of St. Charles, Minnesota, who crossed on the TEUTONIC. May 2, '94, writes from London:

BATCH'S REMEDT FOR BEASICKSESS IS THE MINEST THING I BYES WAT I TOM HANDED CANDON TO WHEN PLAY TO MY BACK, AND IN THIS ELLY AS A TE MY DIVERSE AND THE TABLE TABLE AND THE TABLE AND THE

Mayor Crooks was given the remedy by a New York passenger soon after embacking. It should, if possible, be taken'24 hours BE-FORE sailing, and will then invariably PREVENT seasickness.

GUARANTEED PERFECTLY HARRLESS AND FREE FROM THE DE RESENCTION FLOTS OF THE RECKIDES, FOR TALE BY U.S. CRITTENTON CO., AND DRIVELISTS GENERALLY. One Voyage -- One Bottle -- One Dollar.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND TESTIMONIALS OF WELLER OWN PROPER WHO USE IT The Brush Chemical Co., 39 and 41 Cortlandt st., New York. The Brush Chemical Co.,

MARINE INTL'LLIGHNER.

Sun rises... 4 Of Sun aste... 744 Stook rises, 2 32 to rises, 2 15 Sun aste... 744 Stook rises, 2 32 to rise par. 1 100 Stook The synopsis of the will of the late William Walter ! helps, printed on Wednesday, gave

APPLYCO-SATURDAY, JUNE 180

Applete Management of the Community of t for later arrivals are First Page.

Pa Siavonta, from New York, at Sain smante, as Endrayor, from New York, at Sain smale, as Notices, from New York, at B. M. Sabo. He New York, from Senthampton for More York, off Horst Casiler on New York for Antwerp, passed the bloom.

TAILED FROM COMMENT FORT.

RE Venetia, from Christiansand for New York,
we have from Like epond for New York,
we bree bried, from tenarth for New York,
we bree bried, from tenarth for New York,
we be Lydian Monarch, from London for New York,
or Lettunben, from Paterino tor New York,
we Assists Prince, from Livergon, for New York,
the Gallies, from Hullifor New York,
the Gallies, from Hullifor New York,

Se Creatan, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York,

Seel Junearies.10 50 A. M.

are. This thought is based upon the knowl-La Normandie. Due Tuesday, July 8. Aniwers Christiansand Havre Gibraliar Liverpool,
Breinen
Fouthampton
Bordeaux
Havana
Hull
Gutraltar

Bisiness Motices.

Thiel's Detective Service. CHILTON BUILDING, NEW YORK, Other OMCOST, CHILAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS UITY, ST. PAUL, DENVER, FORTLAND, OREGON.

To flavor your Soda and Lemonade, and keep your discrive organs in order, get a buttle of the genuine ANGOSTURA SITTERS.

Real Human Hair Braids and Natural Curly Bangs, all colors \$1 up. Dr E 2nd st., near Mad. av.

DIED.

EARLY.—Suddenly, on June 29, 1894, at Hichfeld Springs, N. Y., Alexander M. Harle. Funeral services will be held at the Reacher Memorial Church, Herkimer at, near Rockaway av, Brook-lyn on Sunday afternoon, July 1 at 4 o'clock, KOEHILEEL.-On June 20, 189 t. of paralysis, Charles F. Koehler, late cerk Court of Common Pieas. Funeral, private, from 600 3d av., New York city, Monday, July 2, at 12 M. Interment in Lutheran

McELROY,-On the morning of the 30th, from apo'clock. Friends of the family respectfully invited.

-KENSICO CEMETERY, Mariem ! Rattenad, 45 A. minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office, 1d East 434 st. Telephone call, 660 39th.

PRIENDS OF GREMATION may without parmit wish.

It is Marble Columbarium at Fresh Pond, opposite
Lutheran Cemetery, any aftermoon, Sundays included,
Full information at Cremation Office, 52 hast Houston
at, New York.

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PURE WATER is an essential requisite to per-fect health. Morgan a Mineral Wavers are pure, which some, and attendantal Your interest awards at Mored's Oriumbian Expedition. JOHN MORUAN, 343-347 West 3Mil St., New York city.

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How wonderfully, to , the sad little strakes of humor are hiesided into the pathos on his conracterization, and how anothering all the matter self-revelations of his powerly brounded in many ups and downs and hope and tears. He manifested it is 10 the down and represent tears it is manifested in a 10 the down in the decire in the distance of the down in the distance of the down in the decire of the decire of the down in the down in the decire of the down in the sender, his distant at the time that distant his error of his there for Yarvara these had one breathless. One call hardly read them without tears

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